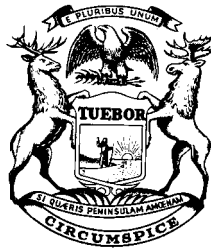


State of Michigan



Title IV, Part A, Section 4114 Governor's Discretionary Grant Funds

EVALUATION REPORT: FY 2002-2003

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August 24, 2004

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This report was supported by the Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP), Michigan Department of Community Health, with funds from the U.S. Department of Education (USDOE), Title IV, Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act. Points of view in this document are those of the author and do not necessarily represent the official position or policies of the ODCP or USDOE. This document may be freely reproduced.

Suggested reference:

O'Neill, J.M. (2004). Title IV, Part A, Section 4114, Governor's Discretionary Grant Funds: Evaluation Report: FY 2002-2003. Lansing, MI: Michigan Department of Community Health, Office of Drug Control Policy.

I. Acknowledgements

The author is especially indebted for the support of this report by Yvonne Blackmond, Director, Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP), Michigan Department of Community Health.

Special gratitude is extended to Judith Pasquarella, Manager, Education Section, ODCP, and the Education Section Grant Advisors – Lee Rockafellow, Janet Zielaskowski, and Kyle Guerrant – for their many significant contributions to this report.

State of Michigan
Title IV, Part A, Section 4114
Governor's Discretionary Grant Funds
EVALUATION REPORT: FY 2002-2003

II. Executive Summary

This report is provided to the Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH), Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP) in order to comply with the requirements in Section 4117 of the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (SDFSCA) in which the Secretary of Education collects information concerning the implementation of the SDFSCA State Grant Program.

Between July 2002 and June 2003, there were 51 full-year and 10 summer grant awards made by Michigan for prevention activities under Title IV, Section 4114 (Governor's Discretionary Grant [GDG] program). A total of 61,171 people received services, most of whom were school-age youth attending public or private schools. The range of services and activities funded under GDG varied widely, but at least 50% of the awards included (a) drug prevention instruction, (b) parent education/involvement, or (c) violence prevention instruction.

Review of the Governor's goals under Title IV GDG showed significant progress made in each goal. Accomplishments include the following:

- Nearly four times as many parents participated in GDG-funded programs this year ($\underline{n} = 10,049$) compared to last year ($\underline{n} = 2,729$). These increased efforts have resulted in positive changes in parent awareness, concern, and involvement in youth drug and violence prevention.
- Over 75% of grantees utilized evidence-based programs during the 2002-2003 reporting period.
- Analysis of Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance (YRBS) System results from 1997 to 2003 showed that Michigan students are taking fewer risks, as significantly fewer teens are physically fighting, carrying weapons, smoking, drinking, and using other drugs. Of the 34 items measuring violence and drug use, 21 (or 62%) showed a statistically significant decline, and *none* showed a statistically significant increase.
- The dramatic decline in violence and drug use prevalence among Michigan students from 1997 to 2003 resulted in "catching-up" to national prevalence rates of the 2003 YRBS.
- ODCP has developed and nurtured a philosophy of collaboration and coordination as it seeks to increase operational efficiency in an atmosphere of accountability and limited financial resources.
- ODCP has made concerted efforts to increase participation and build capacity among grantees by providing informational meetings, workshops and technical assistance. In addition, the GDG grant advisors have shown genuine concern for the challenges faced by grantees, which has promoted trust and regular communication and dialogue between ODCP and the local communities.
- Promoting the utility of evaluation beyond that of accountability has helped ODCP to make evaluation meaningful to grantees and reduce their negative perceptions and fears of evaluation. As a result, over 90% of grantees in FY 2002-2003 successfully developed outcome goals/objectives and utilized evaluations with pre/post outcome measures.

Several exemplary programs were identified by ODCP, including Boys and Girls Club of Alpena (Alpena, MI); Cheboygan County Juvenile Court, 53rd Circuit Court (Cheboygan, MI); Cristo Rey Community Center (Lansing, MI); Oakwood Healthcare System (Dearborn, MI); and Winning, Inc. (St. Joseph, MI).

III. Office of Drug Control Policy

The director of the Office of Drug Control Policy (ODCP), an office within the Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH), is appointed by the governor and serves as director of ODCP, is the entity responsible for implementing funding portions of Title IV, 21st Century Schools, Part A, the Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act (SDFSCA) contained in the federal *No Child Left Behind Act of 2001*. This includes the: State Grants program and the Governor's Discretionary Grants program.

The ODCP is also responsible for administering several substance abuse education, prevention and treatment programs, and coordinates the state's anti-drug education initiatives, and works with local law enforcement authorities and educators to provide school resource materials and prevention strategies. This insures that funds are well coordinated and used effectively. ODCP believes it is important that our schools and communities implement Title IV programs and activities that truly benefit students and youth not ordinarily served by schools.

The reauthorization of Title IV, 21st Century Schools, Part A, SDFSCA, emphasizes the utilization of scientifically-based research programs and activities that have proven effective over time. There are numerous prevention programs available, and ODCP, following the direction of the clear intent of the statutory language, intends to assist schools and community-based organizations in selecting appropriate, scientifically-based violence or drug prevention programs. The entire funding process is demanding, but the emphasis on scientifically-based research in identifying needs, in establishing measurable goals and objectives, and in employing reliable evaluations, is the important distinction between a program that works and one that does not.

IV. Summary of SDFSCA awards, service recipients and program service/activities

The goals of the Governor's Discretionary Grant Program are to reduce and eliminate drug use and violence by Michigan youth; strengthen programs that prevent violence, use of drugs, and reinforce the family's role in prevention; involve parents, community groups, and schools in the prevention programs; and support drug and violence prevention projects that convey a clear and consistent message that acts of violence and use of drugs are wrong and harmful.

Grants are awarded to nonprofit community organizations, parent groups, anti-drug coalitions, juvenile and probate courts, local educational agencies, and other public and private nonprofit entities with nonprofit status. The priority target population for prevention programs and activities are to serve: 1) individuals who are not normally served by state and local educational agencies; and 2) populations that need special services of additional resources (such as youth in juvenile detention facilities, runaway or homeless children and youth, pregnant and parenting teenagers, and school dropouts).

Between July 2002 and June 2003, there were 61 awards made by Michigan for prevention activities under Title IV, Section 4114 (Governor's Discretionary Grant [GDG] program).

Most awards were between \$25,000 and \$49,999 (38%), or at least \$50,000 (38%). The funding duration for most (84%) was 12-18 months; the remaining awards were less than nine months (because they were summer-only programs).

A total of 61,171 people received services under GDG, most (74.5%) of whom were school-age youth attending public or private schools. Compared to FY 2001-2002, there were many more service recipients in each group in FY 2002-2003. This was especially true among parents, as *nearly four times as many parents participated in GDG this year (n = 10,049) compared to last year (n = 2729).*

The dramatic growth in parent involvement is particularly impressive given that parents are often the most difficult population to reach for prevention services. ODCP has made concerted efforts to involve community agencies that serve parents and hard-to-reach populations, by expanding public notices and communications to all schools, regional substance abuse coordinating agencies, local health departments, and all members of the legislature and law enforcement agencies, in addition to regular postings on the MDCH website.

Exhibits 1 and 2 are summaries of service recipients by group and by age group:

EXHIBIT 1: Number of Service Recipients by Group

Group	Number of Service recipients	Percent of Service recipients
School-age youth attending public or private schools	45, 575	74.5
School-aged youth, not in school (e.g., dropouts, incarcerated)	805	1.3
Parents or guardians	10049	16.4
Law enforcement officials (including district attorneys)	864	1.4
Teachers and other school personnel	1892	3.1
Other community members (including those less than 5 yrs old)	1986	3.2
Unknown	0	0
Total	61,171	100

EXHIBIT 2: Number of Service Recipients by Age Group

Age group	Number of Service recipients	Percent of Service recipients
Less than 5 years old	405	.6
5 to 9 years old	9,763	15.9
10 to 12 years old	12,443	20.3
13 to 15 years old	11,744	19.2
16 to 18 years old	12,687	20.7
19 years old or older	10,531	17.2
Unknown	3598	5.9
Total	61,171	100

The range of services and activities funded under GDG varied widely, as shown in the following exhibit, but all were directed toward ATOD and/or violence prevention.

EXHIBIT 3: Number of Awards by Type of Service/Activity

Type of service/activity	Number of Awards	Percent of total awards (Total awards =61)
Drug prevention instruction	36	59.0
Parent education/involvement	36	59.0
Violence prevention instruction	35	57.4
Program coordination with law enforcement or other community and state agencies or organizations	28	45.9
Youth/student support services (e.g., assistance programs, counseling, mentoring, identification and referral)	27	44.3
Program evaluation	26	42.6
Special, one-time events	26	42.6
Training for parents, teachers, law enforcement officials, and other community members	26	42.6
Services for youth in school	25	40.9
Conflict resolution/peer mediation	25	40.9
Dissemination of information and media activities	24	39.3
After-school or before-school programs	23	37.7
Comprehensive services/programs	21	34.4
Activities to prevent violence related to prejudice and intolerance or the study of intolerance in history	18	29.5
Community service projects	18	29.5
Surveys of drug and violence prevalence and safety	16	26.6
Services for out-of-school youth (school-age)	15	24.6
Curriculum acquisition or development	12	19.7
Anti-gang activities	11	18.0
Other	10	16.4
Alternative education programs	5	8.2
Activities to protect students traveling to and from school	4	6.6
Security personnel and equipment	1	1.6

Note: Total percentage may exceed 100 because grant recipients can implement more than one type of service or activity.

V. Michigan's measurable goals and performance report under SDFSCA

The following goals were developed in 1995 and submitted with the 1996 federal application. Accompanying each goal is a report on the performance of ODCP in FY 2002-2003, with significant achievements highlighted in bold italics. Note: Performance reports for some goals are combined (e.g., Goal 1, 4 & 6) because recent progress in these areas has dovetailed into similar efforts.

GOAL 1. To promote that the use of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use (ATOD) is wrong and harmful and to increase knowledge and awareness of the dangers and effects of ATOD, and of violence prevention concepts. To this end, recipients of discretionary grant funds for direct service programs will be expected to provide a minimum level of educational programming.

GOAL 4. To continue supporting programs that meet the seventh national education goal by preventing violence in and around schools, and strengthening programs that prevent the illegal use of alcohol tobacco and drugs, involving parents in coordination with related federal, state, and community efforts and resources.

GOAL 6. To support community-wide comprehensive drug and violence prevention programming, and support community-based projects that will establish and communicate clear norms and policy regarding drug and violence-related behavior.

PERFORMANCE REPORT

The primary role of ODCP to support these goals is to encourage and support the use of evidence-based programming among grantees. To that end ODCP has:

- provided quarterly training and technical assistance as well as quarterly meetings that are open to all Section 4114 grantees when the topic is not solely school-related;
- provided specific workshops each year for the Section 4114 grantees at the beginning of their grant year (see Attachment D for a complete list of training and technical assistance activities during this report period);
- conducted regular workshops and meetings on selected evidenced-based programs such as Project Alert and Second Step;
- purchased evidence-based programs and related materials for attendees of meetings/workshops on selected programs;
- developed application materials that emphasize the importance of using evidence-based programs;
- conducted stringent reviews of all grant applications using a peer review process, and provided follow-up consultation as needed regarding awareness/education about evidence-based programs; and
- funded programs that utilize best practices and evidence-based programs.

These efforts have resulted in over 75% of grantees utilizing evidence-based programs during the FY 2002-2003 reporting period (see Attachment A: Governor's Discretionary Grant Final Report Evaluations).

GOAL 2. To continue to assess the need for ATOD drug prevention and education, and fund programs and implement strategies designed to reduce drug and violence among youth for comparison and trend analysis.

PERFORMANCE REPORT

For the past eight years, the Michigan Department of Education conducted bi-annual student surveys using the Center for Disease Control's Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance (YRBS) System. The 2003 results for Michigan are extremely positive (see attachment B for 2003 MI YRBS Press Release). With the help of ODCP, Michigan is one of only a handful of states with sufficient response rates on four consecutive YRBS survey administrations (1997, 1999, 2001, and 2003) to have scientific trend data.

The YRBS was completed by 3,452 students in 41 public high schools in Michigan during the spring of 2003. The high response rates (school 84 percent, student 84 percent) allow results to be generalized to all Michigan students in grades 9-12.

The 2003 Michigan survey included 99 questions covering behaviors grouped by the CDC into six general health risk areas: 1) unintentional injury and violence; 2) tobacco use; 3) alcohol and other drug use; 4) sexual behaviors that contribute to unintended pregnancy or disease; 5) dietary behaviors; and 6) physical activity. In the present report, results are provided for violence and alcohol and other drug use, serving as core measures to determine the impact of the SDFSCA program.

A comparison of YRBS results from 1997 to 2003 shows that Michigan youth are taking fewer risks, as significantly fewer teens are physically fighting, carrying weapons, smoking, drinking, and using other drugs. Of the 34 items measuring violence and drug use, 21 (or 62%) showed a statistically significant decline, and none showed a statistically significant increase.

EXHIBIT 4:

Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Michigan Results: 1997 Compared with 2003*

Unintentional Injuries and Violence

Question	1997 Results		2003 Results		Change Over Time	
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	P-Value**	Direction of Change***
Percentage of students who during the past 30 days rode one or more times in a car or other vehicle driven by someone who had been drinking alcohol	37.1	± 3.8	29.6	± 2.2	<0.01	Decreased
Percentage of students who during the past 30 days drove a car or other vehicle one or more times when they had been drinking alcohol	16.5	± 2.7	10.7	± 1.7	<0.01	Decreased
Question	1997 Results		2003 Results		Change Over Time	
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	P-Value**	Direction of Change***
Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on one or more of the past 30 days	18.9	± 2.5	15.2	± 1.7	0.02	Decreased
Percentage of students who carried a gun on one or more of the past 30 days	7.0	± 1.5	4.4	± 1.1	0.01	Decreased
Percentage of students who carried a weapon such as a gun, knife, or club on school property on one or more of the past 30 days	8.2	± 1.3	5.1	± 1.3	<0.01	Decreased
Percentage of students who did not go to school on one or more of the past 30 days because they felt unsafe at school or on their way to or from school	5.1	± 1.1	5.5	± 1.3	0.70	No Change
Percentage of students who had been threatened or injured with a weapon on school property one or more times during the past 12 months	9.2	± 1.2	9.7	± 1.1	0.57	No Change
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months	36.4	± 2.6	30.8	± 3.0	0.01	Decreased
Percentage of students who were injured in a physical fight one or more times during the past 12 months and had to be treated by a doctor or nurse	3.9	± 1.1	3.1	± 0.6	0.24	No Change
Percentage of students who were in a physical fight on school property one or more times during the past 12 months	15.2	± 1.9	12.2	± 2.0	0.04	Decreased

Tobacco Use

Question	1997 Results		2003 Results		Change Over Time	
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	P-Value**	Direction of Change***
Percentage of students who ever tried cigarette smoking, even one or two puffs	75.0	± 3.2	60.2	± 3.2	<0.01	Decreased
Percentage of students who smoked a whole cigarette for the first time before age 13	27.2	± 2.8	21.3	± 3.6	0.01	Decreased
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on one or more of the past 30 days	38.2	± 3.8	22.6	± 4.3	<0.01	Decreased
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on 20 or more of the past 30 days	19.8	± 3.2	11.3	± 4.5	<0.01	Decreased

Percentage of students who smoked two or more cigarettes per day on the days they smoked during the past 30 days	26.9	± 3.3	15.9	± 4.8	<0.01	Decreased
Percentage of students who smoked more than 10 cigarettes per day on the days that they smoked during the past 30 days	6.9	± 1.4	4.1	± 2.8	0.08	No Change
Percentage of students who smoked cigarettes on school property on one or more of the past 30 days	17.3	± 2.6	9.3	± 3.6	<0.01	Decreased
Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco or snuff on one or more of the past 30 days	8.4	± 2.4	6.5	± 1.3	0.18	No Change
Percentage of students who used chewing tobacco or snuff on school property on one or more of the past 30 days	4.3	± 1.5	2.7	± 0.8	0.07	No Change

Alcohol and Other Drug Use

Question	1997 Results		2003 Results		Change Over Time	
	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	Percent	95% Confidence Interval	P-Value**	Direction of Change***
Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more days during their life	81.9	± 3.4	75.9	± 1.8	<0.01	Decreased
Percentage of students who had their first drink of alcohol other than a few sips before age 13	34.9	± 3.2	26.9	± 2.2	<0.01	Decreased
Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on one or more of the past 30 days	50.5	± 4.4	44.0	± 2.7	0.01	Decreased
Percentage of students who had five or more drinks of alcohol in a row, that is, within a couple of hours, on one or more of the past 30 days	32.4	± 4.5	27.4	± 3.3	0.08	No Change
Percentage of students who had at least one drink of alcohol on school property on one or more of the past 30 days	7.2	± 1.2	4.6	± 0.6	<0.01	Decreased
Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during their life	48.1	± 5.0	44.1	± 4.0	0.22	No Change
Percentage of students who tried marijuana for the first time before age 13	12.2	± 2.0	11.5	± 2.6	0.66	No Change
Percentage of students who used marijuana one or more times during the past 30 days	28.2	± 3.4	24.0	± 3.8	0.11	No Change
Percentage of students who used marijuana on school property one or more times during the past 30 days	8.9	± 1.7	7.0	± 2.3	0.20	No Change
Percentage of students who used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during their life	7.4	± 1.8	8.7	± 3.5	0.51	No Change
Percentage of students who used any form of cocaine, including powder, crack, or freebase one or more times during the past 30 days	3.5	± 0.9	3.9	± 1.5	0.66	No Change
Percentage of students who sniffed glue, breathed the contents of aerosol spray cans, or inhaled any paints or sprays to get high one or more times during their life	21.6	± 2.7	13.4	± 2.1	<0.01	Decreased
Percentage of students who took steroid pills or shots without a doctor's prescription one or more times during their life	5.4	± 1.2	3.7	± 1.0	0.04	Decreased
Percentage of students who used a needle to inject any illegal drug into their body one or more times during their life	2.9	± 0.8	2.4	± 0.7	0.34	No Change
Percentage of students who were offered, sold, or given an						

illegal drug on school property by someone during the past 12 months						
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* Only locations that have weighted results in at least two survey years are available for this report.

** P-values were determined using a t-test.

*** Change over time is statistically significant for $p < 0.05$.

The 2003 YRBS results also showed that Michigan students were similar to the national sample regarding prevalence rates for violence and drug use (table not shown). However, it is important to note that in 1997, prevalence rates for Michigan students were significantly higher than the national sample for 25% of the violence and drug use indicators, and were not significantly lower for any indicator. ***Thus, the dramatic decline in violence and drug use among Michigan students from 1997 to 2003 meant that they “caught-up” to national prevalence rates in 2003.***

Local evaluations also are used to assess the impact of drug and violence programs funded under GDG. Process and outcome indicators and related results for FY 2002-2003 grantees are provided in Attachment A. Overall, results show improvements in anti-drug and anti-violence attitudes as well as decreases in drug use and violent behaviors for most of the funded programs. In addition, increased efforts directed at parents have shown positive changes in parent awareness, concern, and involvement in youth drug and violence prevention.

To determine the future status and needs of Section 4114 service providers, ***the Michigan Department of Community Health conducted a Community Prevention Systems Assessment (COMPSA) Survey, which has been used by ODCP to focus technical assistance efforts.*** The survey was part of Michigan’s State Demand and Needs Assessment Studies: Alcohol and Other Drugs. Seven domains were measured: substance abuse objectives addressed and activities/services provided, populations served, location of prevention service delivery, prevention staff and budget resources, data uses, collaboration among providers, and perceived barriers to effective prevention service delivery.

GOAL 3. To continue coordinated planning activities with the State Education Agency and other state agencies to assure coordination of services.

GOAL 5. To continue supporting law enforcement partnerships and collaboration between schools and the law enforcement and juvenile justice community.

PERFORMANCE REPORT

Interagency and community coordination and collaboration have been hallmarks of ODCP before and during the past reporting period, and has continued to flourish under the leadership of the new Director, Ms. Yvonne Blackmond. ***ODCP has developed and nurtured a philosophy of collaboration and coordination as it seeks to increase operational efficiency in an atmosphere of accountability and limited financial resources.***

During the FY 2002-2003 reporting period, the ODCP Education Section has been involved with the following:

- Michigan Association of Nonpublic Schools
- Michigan Safe Schools Task Force
- Michigan Department of Education workgroups
- Comprehensive School Health Association State Steering Committee and Comprehensive School Health Coordinators' Association
- Michigan State Police
- Family Independence Agency
- Partnership for a Drug-Free Michigan
- Safe School Initiative Workgroup - Michigan State University, School of Criminal Justice
- Michigan Assets Strategy Team
- Michigan Prevention Network
- Archdiocese of Detroit
- Prevention Coalition of Southeast Michigan
- Michigan Domestic Violence Prevention and Treatment Board
- Michigan Association of Drug Court Professionals
- Michigan Substance Abuse Coordinators Association
- DARE Advisory Board of Michigan
- Youth Risk Behavior Survey Project – Michigan Department of Education and Michigan Department of Community Health
- Center for Educational Performance and Information
- Michigan State University, College of Education
- Michigan State University, Institute for Safe Schools and Communities State Incentive Grant Prevention Project
- HIV/AIDS and Communicable Disease Prevention
- Underage Drinking Initiative and Impaired Drivers Workgroup
- Youth Access to Tobacco Workgroup
- No Child Left Behind Workgroup
- Michigan After-School Initiative
- Healthy Michigan 2010 – Prescription for a Healthier Michigan
- Michigan High Intensity Drug Trafficking Area Initiative
- Substance Abuse and Child Welfare Collaboration Project
- Methamphetamine Media Campaign and Methamphetamine Initiative
- Expansion of Michigan Drug Courts

- Offender Re-entry Project

The ODCP continues to support and manage a state-level SDFSCA Advisory Committee for Title IV, SDFSCA projects, comprised of individuals from local educational agencies, intermediate school districts, nonpublic schools, parents and universities who bring unique knowledge and skills to complement the knowledge and skills of the governing agency, the ODCP. The SDFSCA Advisory Committee was formed to serve in an advisory capacity to the ODCP, Education Section. The Committee is a major resource and mechanism to gather input as the Education Section develops guidance, plans, training programs, and other material relating to SDFSCA program serving schools, students, parents, and communities. The Committee also provides feedback on the impact of the SDFSCA program.

Because many local organizations/agencies are challenged by limited resources and expertise, ODCP has made concerted efforts to increase participation and build capacity among grantees by providing informational meetings, workshops and technical assistance. In addition, the ODCP Education Section has shown genuine concern for the challenges faced by grantees, which has promoted trust and regular communication and dialogue between ODCP and the local communities.

In addition to human service agencies/organizations, the number of nonpublic schools which participate in Title IV increases yearly, which is due in part to coordination and collaboration between ODCP and various nonpublic school associations and the state-level Catholic Archdioceses. Leaders of the Michigan Association of Nonpublic Schools and Catholic Archdioceses also participate as members of the statewide Title IV, SDFSCA steering committee.

GOAL 7. To evaluate or have established evaluation plans with results utilized to determine program direction and continuation through a solid system of accountability.

With assistance from external consultants since 1996, ODCP has worked toward the development of feasible, cost-effective evaluation systems and procedures that promote regular monitoring of its goals toward drug and violence prevention.

State-level evaluation activities conducted during the FY 2002-2003 reporting period included the development of a measurement plan for each of the Governor's goals under SDFSCA. The measurement plan involves (a) the use of a statewide survey to monitor progress in reducing violence and illegal drug use among Michigan youth, and (b) the development and statewide dissemination of measures for use in local evaluations in order to more clearly link SDFSCA program efforts to youth outcomes (see Goal 6 for more information).

During FY 2002/2003, ODCP completed an evaluation toolkit for SDFSCA grantees, as a method to further create common evaluation language and measures among grantees as well as serve to enhance ODCP efforts to demonstrate that prevention works in Michigan

(see Attachment E). Consistent with the philosophy of collaboration at ODCP, the toolkit was co-authored by the Manager of the Education Section of ODCP, the Director of the Michigan Institute for Safe Schools and Communities at Michigan State University, and an independent evaluation consultant, with feedback provided by several Title IV grantees.

Future efforts to refine and implement the state-level evaluation plan has been a key priority of Director Blackmond, who has included accountability/evaluation as one of her three mandates for the ODCP. To this end, Director Blackmond has convened an Accountability/Evaluation work group of evaluation experts and researchers whose charge is to refine evaluation systems for each section of the ODCP (education, prevention, treatment, and law enforcement) as well as create uniform evaluation practices across sections where applicable.

The ODCP also continues to focus on increasing capacity and compliance regarding local evaluation. During the FY 2002-2003 reporting period, state efforts toward building grantees' evaluation capacity were focused on: (a) developing measurable outcome goals/objectives and (b) demonstrating the effectiveness of programs through evaluation designs which include objective outcome data collected systematically using valid and reliable measures. These areas were chosen for improvement based upon evaluations of ODCP by two independent evaluators (Michigan Public Health Institute and HealthCare Data, Inc.). In addition, ODCP has been concerned that many grantees' use of the Principles of Effectiveness (PoE) is fragmented (e.g., goal statement is not linked to need, program and/or evaluation) and/or superficial (e.g., measurable goals are written but not being carried out or are changed afterward without approval from ODCP).

In an effort to provide additional guidance to grantees on these issues, ODCP developed online application materials (using the Michigan Education Grants System) including links, which outline and guide applicants through the requirements for each PoE. As a supplement to the online application, ODCP provided training and technical assistance workshops on the development of outcome goals/objectives (and logic models) and the use of evaluation, using the Principles of Effectiveness as the framework. In addition, ODCP made available (via trainings and web) pre-and-post test self-report surveys (designed by Dr. Jim O'Neill at Madonna University) of attitudes and behaviors related to drugs and violence for use with elementary-, middle- and high-school-age youth.

As a result of these efforts, 90% of grantees in FY 2002-2003 successfully developed outcome goals/objectives and utilized evaluations with pre/post outcome measures (see Attachment A: Governor's Discretionary Grant Final Report Evaluations).

Although accountability is a primary catalyst for improving the evaluation compliance of grantees, evaluation also has been promoted by ODCP as a means by which grantees can improve programming, enhance decision-making, provide information to stakeholders and to the prevention field, secure additional resources for program, and demonstrate that prevention works in Michigan schools and communities. ***Promoting the utility of evaluation beyond that of accountability has helped ODCP to make evaluation meaningful to grantees and reduce their negative perceptions and fears of evaluation.***

GOAL 8. To update Michigan's Comprehensive application at least annually, revising goals and project areas reflective of the state's current needs assessment.

ODCP has provided progress reports to USDOE as required under Title IV. However, an annual revision of the application goals and project areas were not updated annually because Michigan's State Demand and Needs Assessment Studies (DNAS) for alcohol and other Drugs were not conducted until 2001. As discussed in Goal 2, data were available from *Community Prevention Systems Assessment (COMPSA) Survey* and the *Michigan Substance Abuse Risk and Protective Factors Student Survey*. In addition, trend data from the YRBS (also see Goal 2) were not available until 1999, and now include data from 2001. With the help of ODCP, Michigan is one of only a handful of states with sufficient response rates on three consecutive YRBS survey administrations (1997, 1999 and 2001) to have scientific trend data.

A review of the goals and project areas were conducted in FY 2002/2003, based upon the results of the Michigan DNAS, and revisions to the original goals and project areas were submitted in the FY 2003/2004 consolidated application. The following are the performance indicators, instruments, collection schedule and 2002/2003 baseline statistics:

INDICATOR	INSTRUMENT	FREQUENCY	BASELINE '02/'03
Early onset of Drug use	YRBS	biennially	27%
Weapons in school	CEPI	annually	244
Violence-related Expulsions	CEPI	annually	328
Alcohol-related Expulsions	CEPI	annually	9
Illicit-drug-related Expulsions	CEPI	annually	248

CEPI = Center for Educational Performance and Information, which is responsible for collecting MI school data, including SDFSCA data.

Title IV Requirement: Informing parents of and including parents in drug and violence prevention efforts.

PERFORMANCE REPORT

Under *No Child Left Behind* (NCLB), parents are guaranteed important insight into their children's education. NCLB also requires states and school districts to give parents easy-to-read, detailed report cards on schools and districts, telling them which ones are succeeding and why. Even though Title IV, Part A programs are not required to issue report cards, data are collected using Michigan's uniform management and reporting system – Center for Educational Performance and Information (CEPI). CEPI reports this

information publicly so parents and others may have access to the detailed information about their local school district.

Michigan believes that regular communication between schools and parents, and the various NCLB programs is the foundation of effective parental involvement. Parental involvement is vital to success in our Title IV, Part A – Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act prevention programs. The Michigan Department of Education in partnership with the ODCP recognizes the importance of parental involvement, and has worked hard to involve parents and identify ways to involve parents in the Title IV programs.

Other ways Michigan involves parents include:

- 1) **Local Community Advisory Councils.** Michigan continues to require schools and community-based organizations that receive Title IV funds to have parental representation on a local advisory council. This Council reviews local needs assessment, goals and objectives, research-based programming, and evaluation as they relate to drug and violence prevention. Parental involvement on the Council is verified through the grant review process and individual monitoring visits to the grantees. Our grantees are also asked to describe in the Year-End Report how parents and community groups are involved in their Title IV Part A programs and activities.
- 2) **Web Page.** The ODCP has created a web page that is helpful to parents regarding drug and violence prevention, education, treatment, and law enforcement. The web page includes topics such as: recent drug and crime data, frequently asked questions, key facts, legislation, links, calendar, and resources.
- 3) **Parenting Awareness Month.** ODCP also sponsors Parenting Awareness Month and provides materials, education and prevention resources, evaluation information and other information of interest to parents. March is *Parenting Awareness Month* in Michigan. ODCP promotes year-round parenting education and resources using its resource center.
- 4) **Partnership for Drug-Free Michigan.** Parental involvement is also present on the Partnership for a Drug-Free Michigan – an initiative sponsored by the ODCP.
- 5) **Prevention Network and Michigan Resource Center.** ODCP also funds the Michigan Resource Center and Prevention Network. These organizations are another vital tool used to inform and include parents in drug and violence prevention efforts. The Center provides free or low cost materials to parents, schools, and community groups throughout Michigan. The *Network News* is published as a source of information and public forum regarding underage drinking, traffic safety, alcohol, tobacco, and other drug prevention, parenting, healthy choices, environmental change and related issues
- 6) **Safe Schools Week.** Every year, ODCP, Michigan Department of Education, Michigan State University and other partners have collaborated to offer Safe Schools Week. Parents, students, teachers, and communities are asked to take part in a pledge to help homes, schools and communities prevent violence. Ideas and resources are provided for an emphasis for the week as well as to continue throughout the year.

7) **State SDFSCA Advisory Committee.** Parents are represented on the ODCP's State Safe and Drug-Free Schools Advisory Committee.

Michigan is also planning regional parent forums to be held in fall of 2004. This forum will afford parents an opportunity to provide input into the Title IV, Part A program and discuss how we can better meet their needs.

VI. Brief description of exemplary programs

As reported in Goal 2, many Michigan schools reported improvements in anti-drug and anti-violence attitudes as well as decreases in drug use and violent behaviors that were associated with Title-IV programming. Among them, four programs were chosen and highlighted on the following pages for their outstanding efforts and results: Boys and Girls Club of Alpena (Alpena, MI); Cheboygan County Juvenile Court, 53rd Circuit Court (Cheboygan, MI); Cristo Rey Community Center (Lansing, MI); Oakwood Healthcare System (Dearborn, MI); and Winning, Inc. (St. Joseph, MI).

Boys & Girls Club of Alpena- Alpena, MI FY 2002-03 Full Year Program

Summary

Boys & Girls Club of Alpena received \$55,000 to provide the SMART Moves (Skills, Master and Resistance Training) and STAY Smart drug and violence programs to youth, ages 6-18 years old. The drug and violence prevention program will be conducted throughout the year and will provide a fine arts program, computer skills, academic enrichment, job readiness program, decision making skills, coping and communication skills, and a high yield learning component incorporated into all prevention activities.

Final Report

Goal 1: By 9/30/03, using S. M. A. R. T. Moves Program, the goal is to decrease the positive attitudes toward using drugs, alcohol or solving problems with violence by 10%.

The outcomes did meet the performance measures. The combined overall decrease in the positive attitude toward using alcohol, or solving problems with violence was 12.75%.

Process Indicators (Accomplishments toward goals or as a result of activities)

- The elementary instrument was administered to students in 4th – 6th grade. 17 students took the pretest and of the 17, there were 6 matches with a posttest.
- The middle school/high school instrument was administered to students in 7th – 12th grade to 102 members. There were 55 matches, and of the 55 matches 20 were thrown out because one question was not answered.
- The advisory council met 12 times during the program year. These meetings were held on 10/24/02, 11/21/02, 12/5/02, 1/9/03, 2/20/03, 3/20/03, 4/27/03, 5/15/03, 6/19/03, 7/17/03, 8/21/03, and 9/18/03.
- Local media recognized the club in December 2002 for having an exemplary staff.
- There were collaborative efforts by Health Department #4, Alpena County Sheriff Department, 26th Judicial Circuit Court, Alpena Public Schools, Alpena/Montmorency/Alcona Educational School District, MSU County Extension Office, and Catholic Human Service.
- The program received a National Merit Award for program excellence in the Passport programs. They received \$1,000 from the Boys & Girls Club of America along with national recognition at the annual conference and a plaque.
- Two non-public schools participated in the prevention program.

Cheboygan County Juvenile Court- Cheboygan, MI FY 2002-03 Full Year Program

Summary

Cheboygan County Juvenile Court received \$100,000 to continue the Straits Area Youth Promotion Academy (SAYPA), which addressed delinquent behavior and reducing out-of-home placements for adjudicated youth, ages 12-16. The Strengthening Families and Boystown Life Skills program will provide drug and violence prevention, aggression replacement training, community service projects, social skills development and mentoring. This restorative program seeks to prevent juvenile delinquency and transition adjudicated delinquent youth back into their home, school, and community. The program served 17 middle school youth, ages 13-16, and 27 parents/guardians.

Final Report

Goal 1: Youth participating in the SAYPA Program will decrease their negative behavior regarding alcohol, tobacco, and other drugs by 10%

Pre and posttests showed a 20% reduction in attitudes toward using drugs with friends. There were only 3 youth who tested positive for drug use during the program year. There was only one new charge MIP involving alcohol and 2 new charges involving shoplifting and driving without a license.

Goal 2: Youth participating in the SAYPA Program will decrease their negative behavior toward violence/aggression by 10%

There were no new charges involving violence and/or aggression.

Process Indicators (Accomplishments toward goals or as a result of activities)

- Pretests were given to youth in October 2002 and posttests were given in August 2003.
- Between the pre and posttests a Harbor Hall counselor provided assessments, individual treatment and program staff provided drug education seminars for youth participants during this time period.
- Parents were required to attend a weekly parenting education and support group throughout the year.
- SAYPA is a community-based program in which local agencies and mental health providers provide in-kind and contract services.
- Youth were required to check in with night/weekend staff everyday by phone. There were weekly home visits by staff during the school year, and two times during the summer months.
- Youth had the opportunity to earn SAYPA dollars that were used at the SAYPA store. They also were able to lose credit for inappropriate behaviors. The program required youth to track their earnings in a checkbook to develop the skill of using a checking account.
- The advisory council met 3 times during the program year in 10/02, 2/03, and 5/03.

Cristo Rey Community Center- Lansing, MI FY 2002-03 Full Year Program

Summary

Cristo Rey Community Center received \$100,000 to provide a year long drug and violence prevention and family nurturing program for 300 youth, ages 4 to 17, and their parents. The Nurturing Curriculum, by Stephen Bavolek, and the Second Step prevention program will provide lessons on building positive self-image, improving family cohesion, providing anger management skills, and developing effective communication skills within the family.

Final Report

Goal 1: To increase positive attitudes against bullying behavior of children and youth ages 5 to 17 by 10%

The program asked 8 questions on their survey regarding positive behavior. Results indicated a 12.37% increase in appropriate behaviors. 72% of the youth improved their scores with a range of 2.5% to 65%. 100% of the questions showed improved scores.

Goal 2: To decrease fighting and bullying of children and youth ages 5 to 17 by 10%

The program asked 14 questions on their survey regarding incidents of violent behavior and results indicated a 20.88% decrease in aggressive and bullying behaviors. 80% of the youth improved scores with a range of 66.1% to 7.55%. 100% of the answers showed improved scores. Also, the survey asked 20 questions regarding the children's attitude toward violence and the results indicated a 13.39% improvement in attitudes against violence.

Process Indicators (Accomplishments toward goals or as a result of activities)

- The program exceeded their goal of serving 250 children. Within the twelve months the program served 458 children, ages 4-17, and 226 parents.
- The Roots & Wings program received 90% of clients from the Family Court system.
- Judge Giddings and Judge Garcia continue to support and make referrals to the Roots & Wings program.
- 87 low-income children from the community enrolled in the program.
- Due to high enrollment in the fall, the Family Circle program could only be served in two schools in the fall and three schools in the winter.
- The enrollment was higher than the programs resources, because of this, children were turned away and the numbers of classes were reduced. Funds were not available to serve all who wanted to enroll in the programs.
- Collaboration efforts included Reo, Kendon, Pleasant View, Post Oak, Geir Park, Cavanaugh, Wexford, forest View, Fairview, Harley Franks, Allen, Bingham, Verlinden, Attwood, Lewton, Mid-Michigan Public School Academy, Mt. Hope, Spartan Village and Red Cedar elementary schools.

Oakwood Healthcare System- Dearborn, MI Summer 2003

Summary

Oakwood Health Care Systems Foundation received \$25,000 to provide an 8 week summer drug and violence prevention program for 60 youth. The Foundation will collaborate with the Taylor Teen Health Center to provide the Second Step and Project ALERT prevention program. The Summer Arts and Prevention Academy will also provide arts education, transportation, and a parent component. The program served 76 youth and 36 parents/guardians

Final Report

Goal 1: To increase the use of anger management/conflict resolution skills and positive behavior by 10%

There was a 30% decline in attitudes favoring violence over the pre/post period. An increase in violent attitudes was not found for any items. There was an average 38% decline in recent (past 30 days) use, mostly attributable to drinking alcohol. Apart from alcohol and marijuana, pre/post prevalence rates did not exceed 8%, suggesting that the program helped to sustain low levels of illicit drug use.

Process Indicators (Accomplishments toward goals or as a result of activities):

- Over the eight week period attendance ranged from 68%-96%
- On both the pre and posttests at least 75% of 7th and 8th graders reported moderate/great risk in the regular use of cigarettes and marijuana and the occasional use of cocaine, inhalants, steroids, and heroin.
- Pretests were read aloud on the first day of each session by the program evaluator. Posttests were administered the same way during the last week of the session.
- The Summer Arts & Prevention Academy was held for eight weeks, from June 18, 2003 through August 8, 2003.
- The Advisory Council members gathered donations of snacks and games for the program.
- Collaborative efforts included the regional substance abuse coordinating agency, Southeast Michigan Community Alliance (SEMCA).
- The advisory council met 5 times during the program year. They were held on 11/12/02, 1/21/03, 3/28/03, 5/30/03, and 9/26/03.

Winning Inc. of America- St. Joseph, MI FY 2002-03 Full Year Program

Summary

Winning Inc. of America received \$100,000 to conduct a literacy program and Botvin's Life Skills Training for 200-300 youth, ages 5-14 at two elementary schools. The youth will receive conflict resolution strategies, drug and violence prevention education, life skills training, academic reinforcement, science education, and personal self-management skills. Mentors will be provided and parents will be encouraged to attend in-service training and to participate in the literacy and prevention programs.

Final Report

Goal 1: To effectively decrease the participants' positive attitude toward the use of violence by at least 10% after participating in the 2002-2003 drug and violence prevention program.

The overall composite mean score for the 8-10 year olds in group one, in regards to the Modified Aggression Scale, improved by 13.3%. Their overall results on the Attitude Towards Violence questionnaire improved 26.7%. The end results for the 11-13 year olds in group two indicated a reduction in at-risk children's positive attitude towards the use of violent strategies and replacing them with nonviolent strategies by 13.4%. Group two also improved on their pre and post scores on the Modified Aggression Scale by 30.6%.

Process Indicators (Accomplishments toward goals or as a result of activities):

- Over 190 questionnaires were evaluated, 100 for 8-10 year olds, and over 90 questionnaires for the 11-13 age group, the 6-7 year olds evaluation process was modified utilizing focus groups.
- The 6-7 year olds focus groups were comprised of the child, reading mentor, prevention specialist, classroom teachers, principle, and the Boys & Girls Club directors.
- Collaboration efforts with the local police officers from Berrien County, Benton Township, St. Joseph Township and the Michigan State Police coach.
- The local police officers helped to provide the basketball skills program, in which youth and officers were able to develop a positive relationship and better understanding of one another. Issues such as non-violence, conflict resolution, and how to live a healthy lifestyle were also addressed.
- The program also made collaborative efforts with the Benton Harbor Boys & Girls Club.
- The advisory council met 10 times. Meetings were held on 10/2/02, 11/1/02, 1/1/03, 3/1/03, 5/1/03, 6/1/03, and 8/2/03.
- The sports skills and literacy recovery directors reported to the project director and submitted weekly program plans for evaluation and approval.
- Benton Harbor notified all public and private schools of the services provided. One private school, Lake Michigan Catholic, participated in the prevention services.

VII. Attachments

- A.** FY 2002-2003 Governor's Discretionary Grant Final Report Evaluations; Summer 2003 Governor's Discretionary Grant Final Report Evaluations
- B.** 2003 MI YRBS Press Release
- C.** The Michigan Substance Abuse Risk and Protective Factors 2000/2001 Student Survey: Public School Results
- D.** List of Training and Technical Assistance Activities: July, 2002 - June, 2003
- E.** ODCP Evaluation Toolkit
- F.** 2000-2001 Community Prevention Systems Assessment (COMPSA) Survey